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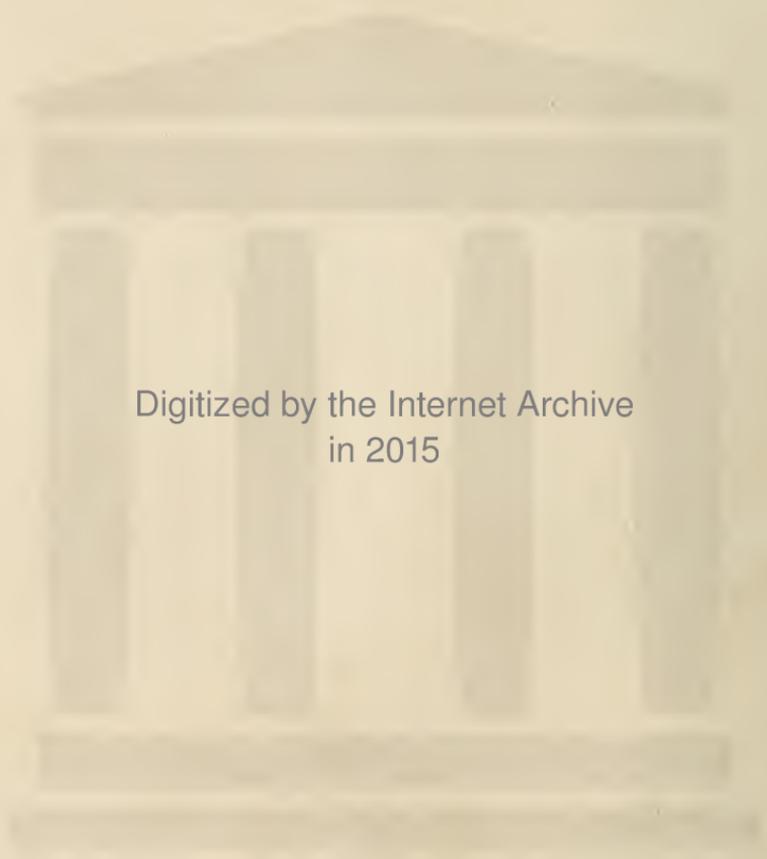
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VOL. XX. ]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1844.

[ NO. 6.

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THE LONG ANTICIPATED STATISTICS.

We have received by the *Latrobe* from Gov. Roberts the most full and accurate statistics of every thing connected with the colony of Liberia, and shall publish them, as soon as possible, for distribution throughout the country. Any of our friends who may wish for an extra number for circulation among their friends, will please forward their orders immediately. We propose to publish a large supply—and hope the calls will be numerous and the circulation general.

The following letter from Gov. Roberts in regard to them, will afford some idea of what they contain, and will show the importance of putting them into general circulation.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA.

October 10, 1843.

SIR: Accompanying you will receive a report containing, I believe, most of the information required by Rev. Mr. Andrews's resolution. I found it impossible to have this work completed, with any degree of accuracy, at an earlier day.

Since the receipt of your letter containing that resolution, I have exerted myself to have the report reach the United States in time for the annual meeting. It is now completed and I hope in a few days to have an opportunity to forward it. It is in two parts; the first contains a roll of all emigrants that have been sent to the colony by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, showing their ages, State from which they emigrated—whether free born, purchased their freedom or emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia and by whom—where located—extent of education—profession—if dead, time and cause—if removed, to what place—showing of course the number still living in the colony.

Recapitulation—showing the number of emigrants from each State—the number of recaptured Africans that have been sent to the colony by the U. S. Government, &c., &c.

Recapitulation—showing the total number of emigrants that were free born, number that purchased their freedom, number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia—cause and number of deaths in each year, number of removals from the colony, &c., &c.

The second part contains a census of the colony, showing the age, time of arrival, connections, profession, extent of education, health, &c.

Recapitulation—showing the number in the colony this day that have arrived in each year since 1820—number of children now living born of American parents, number born of American and natives parents, and number of native children adopted into the families of colonists.

Recapitulation—names of heads of families, occupations, classification of age and sex,—number of idiots and paupers in the colony.

Agriculture—names of farmers, description and number of buildings on each farm—description of crops, quantity of land owned and number of acres under cultivation, where located, number of cattle and other live stock, with an estimate of the value of each estate.

Commerce—names of merchant and traders, description of buildings they own, number of vessels owned in the colony—their tonnage, whether colonial or foreign built—amount of commission business transacted in the colony for the year ending 30th August, 1843—amount of stock employed in trade—an estimate of the value of property owned by merchants.

A table showing the number of foreign vessels that have visited the different settlements during the two years, ending 30th September, 1843. The kind and amount of merchandize imported into the colony by each vessel. Amount of imports and exports of each port of entry.

Schools—names of teachers—where located—number of children of each sex, distinguishing between American and native—by whom supported, &c., &c.

Institutions for religious improvement—the number of churches in the colony—location, description of buildings—number of communicants, distinguishing between American and native.

Statement of crime—names of culprits, whether Americans, captured Africans, or natives belonging to some of the contiguous tribes—number of convictions for murder, kidnapping, burglary, grand larceny, petit larceny, &c.—date of trial, court and punishment awarded, and lastly a map of Liberia. The principal object of this map is to give you some idea of the course of the rivers between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas; particularly, the rivers St. Paul and Junk, as explored last season, and to fix the location of a number of native towns visited during that time, and others that have not appeared on any map to my knowledge before. There are still a number of native towns and villages in the vicinity of the American settlements that could not be entered for want of space. At some future time I will try to send you one on a larger scale, embracing all.

I am sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

To REV. R. R. GURLEY,

*Sec. A. C. S., Washington City, D. C.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

January 26, 1844.

SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 3d and 17th November, by the Barque *Latrobe* and Brig *Smithfield*. The shipment by the *Latrobe* came to hand very opportunely, and has relieved me from considerable anxiety and embarrassment. I shall make the best possible disposition of this cargo. I fear, however, I shall not be able to make you as large returns as you desire. To provide for the emigrants by the Barque *Renown* or *Jane*, and to meet the current expenses of the Society in the colony for the last six months without supplies, have put me to considerable inconvenience, and in fact compelled me to contract some small debts that must now be discharged.

I shall however by this vessel make you a small shipment of camwood, which I hope will bring a better price than the camwood by the *Globe*.

An American slaver put into the port of Grand Bassa a week or two ago, with her crew all sick, having been up some of the rivers to windward. She remained, however, but a short time, and put out for the Island of St. Thomas. The United States Brig *Porpoise* came in a few days afterwards, but too late to give her an overhauling.

Dr. Lugenbeel is with us. I take him to be a very amiable young man, well suited to take charge of the medical department of the colony.

January 27.—Accompanying you will receive an invoice and bill of lading for eleven tons of camwood, shipped on account of the American Colonization Society, and a small box containing the journal of the late Governor Buchanan, the statistics of the colony as required by the Rev. Mr. Andrews's resolution, and the accounts from the colonial warehouse for the last quarters, ending 31st December, also the collector's report for the port of Monrovia, for the quarter, ending 31st December. Returns have not yet been received from the other settlements, therefore cannot go by this vessel.

You may certainly look for me in the United States in all of April, provided no unseen circumstance prevents. The affairs of the colony are progressing in their regular order.

I am dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. WM. McLAIN.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

January 27, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—By the *Latrobe* I have shipped to the address of Rev. Mr. McLain, on account of the American Colonization Society, eleven tons camwood, and a small box containing the journal of the late Governor Buchanan, and the statistics you have been so long expecting. I regret exceedingly, that no opportunity offered earlier than the present by which I could have forwarded it, but no vessel has left here for the United States since August last.

The emigrants by the *Renown* or *Jane* continue to do well. Every thing

remain quiet at Sinou; most of the emigrants are comfortably situated on their own lands, and have flourishing little farms.

The legislative council will meet at Monrovia about the middle of February; my absence until the 1st of January, and many engagements since, prevented an earlier meeting. I leave early next week to visit the Grand Bassa settlements; on my return I will give you an account of the prospects of the people in those settlements.

I am very much obliged to you, sir, for the copies of Mr. Kennedy's report you was good enough to send me by the *Latrobe*. I kept two in the colony, the others I presented to Commodore Perry and Capt. Mayo.

I am, dear sir,

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

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INTERESTING PAPERS FROM LIBERIA.

WE have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following copy of a deed for a part of the Little Bassa country. And also a copy of the treaty with the king and headmen of the Kroo country, referred to in the despatches of Governor Roberts. "This step on the part of the Governor, is highly commendable," remarks the *Liberia Herald*.

"In this day of general rage in foreigners to gain possessions on this coast, it behooves us to awake, before we are excluded from every eligible or desirable location. The Kroo country presents a fair site for a settlement.—It is important for its trade in oil, camwood and cattle, and for its near propinquity to the grain region. By this treaty we have secured the right of pre-emption, or at least the natives cannot, unless, in violation of their solemn compact, convey away, unless to us, any portion of their territory."

The tract of land secured by the deed is of great value; and the adjoining tract mentioned by the governor ought forthwith to be secured.

[DEED.]

THIS INDENTURE, made this the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, between Joseph J. Roberts, agent of the American Colonization Society, of the one part, and King Zovle, Princes Lewis Crocker and Somer, sons and heirs of the late King Cobar of the Little Bassa country, with the consent and concurrence of the chiefs and headmen of the same country, of the other part,

WITNESSETH: That in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars, paid to us by the said Joseph J. Roberts before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, we, the said Zovle, Lewis Crocker and Somer, hath for ourselves, our heirs, assigns, administrators, &c., granted, released and enfeoffed, and by these presents doth sell, grant, bargain, release and enfeoff unto Joseph J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that parcel

and district of country bounded as follows:—Commencing at a small stream about half a mile S. E. of Zoyar and running along the beach about ten miles to Bulloom-town Point, thence running back into the interior fourteen miles, thence running in a north-westerly direction, parallel with the sea beach, ten miles, thence running to the beach fourteen miles to the place of commencing, being ten miles along the sea beach and fourteen miles into the interior. To have and to hold the said above described tract of country, together with all the appurtenances, woods, ways, water, water-courses, &c., &c., thereunto belonging, unto the said Joseph J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society, in fee simple forever. And we, the said Zovle, Lewis Crocker, and Somer, will forever warrant and defend the claim or claims of any person or persons claiming any part of the aforesaid described tract of country.

In witness whereof, we, the said Zovle, Lewis Crocker, and Somer, have set our seals and affixed our names the day and year first above written.

LEWIS K. CROCKER,

ZOVLE, <sup>his</sup>  $\times$   
mark.

Signed in presence of

J. N. LEWIS,  
J. LAWRENCE DAY.

SOMER, <sup>his</sup>  $\times$   
mark.

A TRUE COPY:

J. N. LEWIS,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

ARTICLES OF COMPACT, &c.

ARTICLES of compact and agreement between Joseph J. Roberts, Governor of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society, on the first part, and

KING JOHN,	BEN COFFEE,
KING PETER,	Half KING TOM,
GOVERNOR BOB,	SOLDIER KING,
JOHN BROWN,	

of the second part.

WHEREAS the great blessings of peace, the interests of commerce, the advancement of the cause of missions, the protection of resident and transient foreigners, and the civilization of the native inhabitants of the country, have impelled to this compact; It is therefore agreed by and between the parties—

*First.*—That a firm and lasting friendship, a free intercourse for the purpose of gain and trade, and an interchange of friendly offices shall be maintained between the parties.

*Second.*—That the commerce of Liberia shall be admitted to the several parts of the Kroo country, on as favorable terms and receive the same protection as the commerce of any other nation or people, in the same waters.

*Third.*—That the party second to this compact, promises and agrees not to engage in any way, directly or indirectly, in the Slave Trade, and further agree that their subjects shall not serve on board or in any way assist slave vessels. And acts of that kind coming to the knowledge of either party to this, shall be communicated to the other, and the second party promises to themselves to publish or else they will deliver the offender up to the Governor of the Colony, to be punished as his offence shall merit, according to the laws of the Colony.

*Fourth.*—The party of the second part agrees to foster and protect the American Missionaries, and protect and encourage legitimate traffic with the Colony of Liberia.

*Fifth.*—That for effectually avoiding all causes of discord and distrust the party second to this compact, solemnly promise that no foreign officer, agent, or subject, except of the colony of Liberia or the American Colonization Society, shall purchase, have, or in any way, by sale, lease, or gift, obtain any right to, or claim upon, the Kroo territory.

*Sixth.*—That the Governor of Liberia, for and in consideration of the last article, will be the friend and ally of the king and headmen of the Kroo country, and will act as impartial umpire in any serious dispute that may arise between them and their neighbors.

J. J. ROBERTS,

*Gov. of Liberia.*

Sig. KING JOHN, X

KING PETER, X

GOVERNOR BOB, X

JOHN BROWN, X

BEN COFFEE, X

HALF KING TOM, X

SOLDIER KING. X

Witnesses :

I. MAYO, *Captain U. S. N.*

M. C. PERRY, *Master U. S. N.,*

GEO. W. ROGERS, *Passed Mid. U. S. N.*

U. S. FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

*Monrovia, west coast of Africa,*

*January 4, 1844.*

SIR: It may be expected that I should communicate to the Department some information in regard to the settlements established by the Colonization Societies of the United States upon this coast.

I shall, therefore, undertake to notice in general terms their condition.

Having had an agency while serving many years ago on this station as First Lieutenant of the United States ship "Cyane," in the selection of Cape Mesurado as a suitable place of settlement for the colonists, I first saw this beautiful promontory when its dense forests were only inhabited by wild beasts; since then I have visited it thrice, and each time have noticed with infinite satisfaction, its progressive improvement.

The Cape has now upon its summit a growing town, having several churches, a missionary establishment, school-houses, a building for the meeting of the courts, printing presses, warehouses, shops, &c. In fact it possesses most of the conveniences of a small seaport town in the United States, and it is not unusual to see at anchor in its capacious road, on the same day, one or more vessels of war and two or three merchant vessels.

Hitherto my visits to this place have been necessarily of so short duration as not to allow of any examination of the interior portions of the settlement, and I can only judge of the state of cultivation of the soil from what I have seen in the vicinity of the town. But I am told that the agricultural prospects of the colony are brightening.

It appears to me, however, that the settlers are much more inclined to commerce and small trade than to agricultural pursuits, and this is the universal propensity of the colored people at all the settlements upon the coast of whatever nation. In this occupation a few of the more fortunate and prudent of the American settlers have acquired comparative wealth, whilst others have barely succeeded in securing a decent support.

But it is gratifying to witness the comforts that most of these people have gathered about them; many of them are familiar with luxuries which were unknown to the early settlers of North America. Want would seem to be a stranger among them; if any do suffer, it must be the consequence of their own idleness.

At Cape Palmas I had an opportunity of seeing the small farms or clearings of the colonists; these exhibited the fruit of considerable labor, and were gradually assuming the appearance of well cultivated fields. The roads throughout this settlement are excellent, surprisingly so when we consider the recent establishment of the colony and the limited means of the settlers.

At all the settlements the established laws are faithfully administered, the morals of the people are good, and the houses of religion are well attended; in truth the settlers, as a community, appear to be strongly imbued with religious feelings.

Governor Roberts, of Liberia, and Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, are intelligent and estimable men, executing their responsible functions with wisdom and dignity, and we have, in the example of those gentlemen, irrefragable proof of the capability of colored people to govern themselves.

On the whole, sir, I cannot but think most favorably of those settlements. The experiment of establishing the free colored people of the United States upon this coast has succeeded beyond the expectations of many of the warmest friends of colonization, and I may venture to predict that the descendants of the present settlers are destined to become an intelligent and thriving people.

The climate of Western Africa, in respect to its influence upon the constitution of the colored *settler*, should not be considered *insalubrious*: all must undergo the acclimating fever, but since the establishment of comfortable buildings for the reception of the new comers, and the greater amount of care and attention that can be bestowed upon them during their sickness, the proportional number of deaths has been very much decreased. Once through this ordeal of sickness, and the settler finds a climate and temperature congenial to his constitution and habits. But it is not so with the white man: to him a sojourn of a few years is almost certain death; and it would seem that the Almighty had interdicted this part of Africa to the white race, and had reserved it for some great and all-wise purpose of His own infinite goodness.

So far as the influence of the colonists has extended, it has been exerted to suppress the slave trade, and their endeavors in this respect have

been eminently successful; and it is by planting these settlements (whether American or European) along the whole extent of coasts, from Cape Verd to Benguela, that the exportation of slaves will be most effectually prevented.

The establishment of these settlements would have a certain tendency to civilize the natives in their immediate vicinity by introducing among them schools, the mechanic arts, and in greater abundance those comforts with which they have recently become more generally acquainted, and to secure which they are disposed to make greater efforts to provide articles of African produce to exchange for them.

Thus the commerce of the country, already considerable, would be increased, and new fields would be opened to the labors of the missionary.

It is, therefore, very much to be desired that these settlements should be multiplied and sustained by the fostering care of Congress and the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding United States Naval Forces,  
Western Coast of Africa.*

HON. DAVID HENSHAW,

*Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

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UNITED STATES FRIGATE MACEDONIAN,

*At sea, off the west coast of Africa,*

*January 29, 1844.*

SIR: On a former occasion I communicated to the Department a few brief observations upon the state of trade of Western Africa, and I now have the honor to submit some additional remarks on the same subject.

This duty seems to devolve upon me from the circumstance of there being no consul or commercial agent of the United States at any of the settlements on this coast, a functionary very much wanted, though I doubt whether one of suitable *character* and *qualifications* could be prevailed upon, unless induced by a large salary, to subject his life to the fatal influences of this climate.

My object at this time is to invite the attention of the Government to the singular fact, that in this trade, which is one almost exclusively of barter, the English have monopolized at least two-thirds of the whole business, while the Americans, contrary to the results of their usual enterprise, enjoy but a *share* of what is left.

The causes of the advantages possessed by the English are imputed to the protection which the trading vessels of England have invariably received from her vessels of war, while the American trader has, until very recently, been left to protect himself as best he could against the treachery of the natives and the indiscretions, and not unfrequent insolence, of the British naval officer.

But I trust that the retributive chastisement which has been inflicted by this squadron upon these tribes, who have acted in bad faith towards the Americans, will prevent a recurrence of their piracies, and I am even more confident that the presence of an American squadron on the coast

will put an effectual stop to those interferences with the rights of the American flag which have heretofore been too often exercised with impunity by British officers.

Under all the advantages which are now held out to our commerce upon this coast, it is to be hoped that it will rapidly increase. It is only necessary for the American trader to enjoy equal advantages with others, and he will soon place himself at least upon a footing with his competitor.

I have no data by which to ascertain the number of American vessels employed in the African trade, though certainly they are not very numerous; but such as are so employed are driving a profitable business.

It is, however, essential to success, that the master and supercargo engaged in this trade should be experienced in the business and perfectly familiar with the localities of the coast and with the habits and customs of the natives.

This trade is, in a prospective point of view, of much more importance to the interests of the United States than is generally supposed.

I will endeavor to enumerate a few of its present advantages, as an argument in favor of its enlargement.

The cargoes of vessels trading to Africa are made up almost entirely of American productions; one of the great staples of the United States, *tobacco*, being an indispensable item in all trading cargoes under whatever flag; and there is no reason why the American vessel should not benefit by the first sale of the article, whether to the foreign trader or to the natives direct. The inferior kinds of Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland tobacco are the most profitable.

The profits of the cargoes are great, and the articles of African produce received in return contribute to the wealth, comfort, and convenience of the people of the United States.

Most of the articles composing the cargo of a trading vessel are becoming indispensable to the comfort or convenience of many of the native tribes, such as tobacco, cotton cloths, hardware, muskets, gunpowder, &c., all of which may be supplied from the United States, and the demand will increase as the natives become more accustomed to their use; hence the advantage of fostering this commerce.

But there is another argument in favor of an increase of the lawful trade to Africa, and that is its tendency to check the exportation of slaves from that country.

Wherever there is a valuable commerce, trading factories and commercial settlements will be established, and vessels of war will be drawn to their protection; the influence of these factories and settlements, when sustained by the occasional visit of a public armed vessel, will greatly embarrass the operations of the slave dealer.

Domestic slavery, though in a measure nominal, is universal throughout Western Africa. The government of the various native tribes approaches to the patriarchal form, and domestic slavery, as an institution, is similar in character to that which was recognised among the ancient Israelites. Bond-people in Africa are, in the main, treated with great lenity by their masters, and it is only when there is a lack of prisoners taken in war, and victims are required for immolation at the grand festi-

vals of human sacrifices, or to sell to the foreign slave dealers, that domestic slaves are cruelly dealt with.

The practice of human sacrifice can only be done away with by the introduction among the natives of civilization and gospel instruction; but the selling of slaves for exportation may be prevented by making it the interests of the master not to sell them.

Until very recently, the most ready means of obtaining the articles of luxury or convenience already referred to has been the exchange of slaves for them; but in consequence of the obstacles which have been interposed to the embarkation of those that have been collected at the slave-marts on the coast for exportation, and the trouble and expense of guarding and feeding them in the barracoons until a favorable moment for their shipment should offer, the traffic has become less popular with the native dealer.

But still the tobacco, cloth, &c., cannot be dispensed with, and as these are only to be procured in barter for slaves, or equivalents of African produce, (money being out of the question,) it has already become a question with the chiefs whether the labor of their slaves, (those born to them as well as those taken in war,) if employed in the cultivation of rice, in cutting camwood, preparing palm oil, and gathering gold dust, ivory, and other products of the country, would not yield to the master a greater return than the amount resulting from their sale for exportation.

I forward herewith four patterns of English cotton cloth, called in the African trade "satin stripe;" also, a pattern of blue beft, an English imitation of the India "beft." These articles are essential in the assortment of an African cargo, and I learn from Governor Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, that they have not been so well imitated in the United States as to escape the detection of the native tradesmen, who display extraordinary knowledge of the kind and qualities of trade goods.

Still, I am satisfied that the skill and ingenuity of the American manufacturer will, by perseverance, produce an article equally acceptable to the natives; and for this reason I have sent the patterns to you to dispose of as you may deem proper. As a mere matter of curiosity, I have also forwarded two samples of African rice,\* taken from a quantity purchased for issue in this ship, also a sample of coffee, the produce of a small plantation belonging to a Mr. Benedict, of Monrovia, of the indigenous coffee bush or tree of Africa. This coffee is in flavor quite equal to the best Mocha, and in size of berry superior to any I have ever before seen.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,

*Commanding U. S. Naval Forces,  
West coast of Africa.*

HON. DAVID HENSHAW,

*Sec'y of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

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COLONY OF LIBERIA, IN AFRICA.

*To the House of Representatives of the United States:*

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of State, with documents containing the information requested by their resolution of the 26th ultimo.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1844.

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\* I have seen African rice of a better quality.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, March 7, 1844.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th ultimo, requesting the President "to communicate to Congress [if not inconsistent, in his opinion, with the public interest] the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the United States minister at London, and between the two Governments of the United States and England, relative to the colony of Liberia, in Africa," has the honor to report to the President copies of the papers mentioned in the subjoined list.

Respectfully submitted: JNO. NELSON.  
To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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*Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, January 5, 1843.

SIR: I transmit to you, herewith, two letters addressed to this department, on the 10th of March and 22d of December last, by officers of the American Colonization Society, together with the accompanying copies of correspondence, therein referred to, between the authorities of Liberia and certain British naval officers on the coast of Africa, relative to difficulties which have arisen from an interference by a few British traders, &c., with the rights of the colony; and showing that other and still more serious difficulties are apprehended.

In accordance with the wishes of the executive committee of the American Colonization Society, I take leave to commend the object of their application to your favorable attention; and to beg that you will take an early occasion to make an informal representation of their complaints, in conversation with Lord Aberdeen.

I suggest that an inquiry may be instituted into the facts alleged, and that measures may be adopted for the prevention, in future, of any infringement of the rights of these colonists, or any improper interference, on the part of her Majesty's subjects on the coast of Africa, with the interests of the colonial settlement of Liberia.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,

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*Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, March 24, 1843.

SIR: I send you, in addition to the papers transmitted with my letter of the 5th of January last, several notes recently addressed to me by the secretary of the American Colonization Society, together with the printed documents, &c., accompanying them.

Mr. Gurley's first communication is dated on the 13th, and the other two on the 16th inst. Taken in connection with those previously forwarded

to the legation, they show that the wishes of the colonists, in regard to the territorial extent of their settlements, are quite reasonable—the settlements extending southeasterly from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a distance of about three hundred miles only; and these notes, too, explain the nature of the relations existing between Liberia and the United States. Founded principally with a view to the melioration of the condition of an interesting portion of the great human family, this colony has conciliated more and more the good-will, and has, from time to time, received the aid and support of this Government. Without having passed any laws for their regulation, the American Government takes a deep interest in the welfare of the people of Liberia, and is disposed to extend to them a just degree of countenance and protection.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur.*

[Extracts.]

LONDON, November 1, 1843.

SIR: Just as the parcel of despatches by the steamer of the 19th of October was closing, the letters from America by the "Caledonia" (the steamer of October 1st) arrived in London. I now beg to acknowledge the receipt, by that vessel, of your despatch No. 60, enclosing a copy of a note to Mr Fox on the subject of Liberia, and of despatch No. 61, &c.

\* \* \* \* \*

On the subject of Liberia, I received two communications from Mr. Webster; of which the first, of the 5th of January, was not numbered as a despatch, nor intended, I suppose, to be considered as wholly official; the second was despatch No. 35, of the 2d of April. I have from time to time, in conversations both with Lord Aberdeen and Lord Stanly, invoked their good offices for the colonists, and deprecated the unkind treatment they appeared to me to have received on some occasions, not only from British traders, but from the cruisers of this nation on the coast of Africa. It has been my purpose, at the earliest moment at which I could prepare it, to address a written communication to Lord Aberdeen on the subject of the complaints of the colonists: but it has hitherto been out of my power. Meantime, I am happy to find, in the very lucid statement contained in your letter to Mr Fox of the 25th, on the subject of the relations of the colony to the United States, and in your persuasive appeal to the Government of this country for their favorable regard towards the colonists, an anticipation of all that I could possibly have urged on the topics treated by you.

*Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur.*

[Extract.]

LONDON, December 30, 1843.

SIR: In my despatch No. 60, I alluded to the instructions which I had received from the late Secretary of State, on the subject of the complaints

of the settlers in Liberia against British cruisers and traders. Although I had, in the course of the past year, had some conversations on these subjects with Lord Aberdeen and Stanly, I had experienced a difficulty in preparing a statement in writing in reference to the alleged grievances of the Liberians, in consequence of not being distinctly informed as to the views of the Executive on the general subject of the relations of that settlement to the Government of the United States. Your note to Mr. Fox of the 25th September last having wholly removed this difficulty, I felt it my duty, under the former instructions of this department, to bring the subject of the conduct of the British traders and cruisers on the African coast to the notice of this Government, which I have done in a note to Lord Aberdeen, bearing date this day, of which a copy accompanies this despatch.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

[Enclosure.]

GROSVENOR PLACE, *December 30, 1843.*

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has been directed by his Government to make a representation to the Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of some discussions which have arisen between the authorities of the settlement of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, and her Majesty's cruising officers on that station. Copies of a correspondence between Captain Denman, of her Majesty's sloop "Wanderer," and Mr. Roberts, the Governor of Liberia, in the month of October, 1841; between Lieutenant Seagram, of the "Terma-gant," on the one side, and the resident agent of the Liberian Government at Bassa Cove, and Mr. Roberts, the Governor of Liberia, in March, 1842, on the other side; and between the commander J. Oake, senior officer on the Sierra Leone station, and the same Liberian authorities, in the month of July, 1842, have been forwarded to the undersigned by the Secretary of State. The undersigned forbears to transmit copies of this correspondence to the Earl of Aberdeen, under the impression that it has been already laid before her Majesty's Government, in the despatches of the officers cruising on the African station. Extracts of a letter of the 16th December, 1841, from the Governor of Liberia to the secretary of the American Colonization Society, [the institution under whose auspices Liberia was settled,] and of the reply of the executive committee of that society, are herewith transmitted for the information of her Majesty's Government.

Lord Aberdeen will recollect that the difficulties which have arisen between the Government of Liberia and the British cruising officers and British traders on the coast of Africa, were referred to in conversation more than once, between his lordship and the undersigned, in the course of the past year. On those occasions, the precise relations between the Government of the United States and Liberia formed a subject of inquiry on the part of the Earl of Aberdeen. All desirable information on that point has, the undersigned believes, lately reached Lord Aberdeen, in a note of 25th September last, addressed by Mr. Upshur, the Secretary of State of the

United States, to her Majesty's Minister at Washington; and the undersigned deems it unnecessary to dwell on the subject.

The history of the Liberian settlement, as contained in Mr. Upshur's note, will sufficiently account for the interest felt by the American Government in its prosperity. It was founded by a peculiarly interesting class of emigrants from the United States; it affords a convenient means of making a proper disposition of slaves captured by American cruisers, and of persons of African descent desirous of returning from the United States to the land of their fathers; and it has ever been regarded as powerful auxiliary in the promotion of objects which the Government and people of America have greatly at heart—the entire suppression of the slave-trade, and the civilization of the African continent.

That an independent settlement of persons of African descent, owing its origin to the impulse of christian benevolence, and still controlled by the same benign influence, should be peculiarly fitted, in some respects, to accomplish these objects of its establishment, is obvious in itself. The testimony of several respectable officers of the British navy might be adduced in proof of this fact, that something valuable has been already effected towards these great ends, under the laws or influence of its settlement.

The policy of the United States, in reference to extra-continental possessions, has not allowed them, had it been otherwise deemed expedient, to extend that kind of protection to the Liberian settlement, to which colonies are entitled from the mother country by which they are established. It has, in consequence, been compelled to rely on its intrinsic right to the common protection and favor of all civilized nations; and thus far, for the most part, without being disappointed.

The undersigned forbears to enter much at large into the particular matters discussed between the Liberian authorities and the British cruising officers. The right of the Liberian Government to maintain their jurisdiction over Bassa Cove and the dependent territory, forms the most important of them; and the denial of that right by several British officers is the most serious difficulty, of a political nature, which the Liberian settlement has had to encounter. If the principle assumed by these officers should be sanctioned by her Majesty's Government—namely, that the Liberian settlement can, by treaty with the native chiefs, acquire no jurisdiction over territory on any part of the coast of Africa where an individual has previously established a factory or traded with the natives—it will become impossible for the settlement to make any further addition to its domain, or, in fact, to maintain itself in its oldest establishments.

This principle, it would seem, can rest on no other foundation than that the settlement of Liberia is a private enterprise, like that of an individual trader, and entitled to none of the rights of a political community. The auspices under which it was founded, the countenance it has received from the Government of the United States, the public objects of the settlement, and the singularly meritorious nature of the enterprise, will, the undersigned trusts, prevent her Majesty's Government from giving its sanction to this principle—a principle which seems to deny to the civilized and christian settlement of Liberia those public rights which would be recognized as belonging to the barbarous native hordes of the African continent.

The undersigned rather hopes that her Majesty's Government, from the

interest which he is sure will be felt in the prosperity of such a settlement, will be able to extend its decided countenance to an infant community possessing so many claims to the sympathy of all christian powers. The undersigned greatly fears that, if the right of this settlement to act as an independent political community, and, as such, to enforce the laws necessary to its existence and prosperity, be denied by her Majesty's Government, and if the naval power of Great Britain be employed in protecting individual traders in the violation of those laws, the effect will be to aim a fatal blow at its very existence; to invite the results of slave traders and the aggressions of other powers; and to destroy the wholesome influence of Liberia over the natives. These are evils too great, in the estimation of the undersigned, to be willingly caused by her Majesty's Government, on any grounds set forth in the correspondence above alluded to.

Lord Aberdeen will also observe, that the fact that there was any contract on the part of private traders prior to the cession of Bassa Cove to the Liberian Government, is denied by Governor Roberts in his letter to the American Colonization Society. But the undersigned cannot think that the substantiation of this fact will be deemed of great importance by her Majesty's Government.

If the undersigned is in an error in supposing that the correspondence alluded to in the beginning of this note is already in the possession of her Majesty's Government, copies of it will be immediately furnished to Lord Aberdeen, on his expressing a wish to that effect.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Lord Aberdeen the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The EARL OF ABERDEEN, &c., &c., &c.

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*Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur.*

[Extract.]

LONDON, *February 3, 1844.*

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I received last evening, from Lord Aberdeen, a formal reply to my note of December 30th; which I herewith transmit. It contains the substance of the instructions to the British cruisers on the coast of Africa, in reference to the Liberian settlements.

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*Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Everett.*

[Enclosure.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, *January 31, 1844.*

The undersigned, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Everett, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, dated the 30th ultimo, calling the attention of her Majesty's Government to some discussions which have arisen between the authorities of the settlement of Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, and the

officers of her Majesty's cruisers on that station. The undersigned had previously received from Mr. Fox the note from Mr. Upshur to that minister, which is referred to by Mr. Everett, and which explained the nature and objects of the settlement of Liberia—a subject upon which her Majesty's Government had sought information from that of the United States.

The undersigned begs to assure Mr. Everett that her Majesty's Government highly appreciates the motives which have induced the American Colonization Society to found the settlement of Liberia; nor do they doubt that the growth of that settlement may, under judicious guidance, powerfully contribute to promote the object for which it was established; and the undersigned conceives that he cannot better reply to the representation which Mr. Everett has now been directed to make upon this subject, than by informing him, without reserve, of the tenor of the instructions which have been given to her Majesty's naval commanders for their guidance in their communications with the Liberian settlers.

These instructions, which have been issued subsequently to the date of the discussions with the authorities of Liberia, to which Mr. Everett refers, enjoin her Majesty's naval commanders, whose duty it is to extend a general protection to British trade on the western coast of Africa, to avoid involving themselves in contentions with the local authorities of the Liberian settlements, upon points of uncertain legality. In places to the possession, of which British settlers have a legal title, by formal purchase or cession from the rightful owners of the soil, no foreign authority has, of course, any right to interfere. But, in other places, in which no such ostensible right of property exists, great caution is recommended to be observed in the degree of protection granted to British residents, lest, in maintaining the supposed rights of those residents, the equal or superior rights of others should be violated; and at the same time that her Majesty's naval commanders afford efficient protection to British trade against improper assumption of power on the part of the Liberian authorities, they are instructed and enjoined to cultivate a good understanding with the inhabitants of that settlement, and to foster, by friendly treatment of them, such a feeling as may lead the settlers themselves voluntarily to redress whatever grievances may have been the subject of complaint against them.

The undersigned requests Mr. Everett to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

ABERDEEN.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

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*Mr. Fox to Mr. Upshur.*

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1843.

SIR: I had recently the honor to state to you, verbally, that her Majesty's Government have, for some time past, been desirous of ascertaining, authentically, the nature and extent of the connexion subsisting between the American colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, and the Government of the United States.

Certain differences which have arisen, and which, I believe, are still pending, between British subjects trading with Africa on the one hand, and

the authorities of Liberia on the other, render it very necessary, in order to avert for the future serious trouble and contention in that quarter, that her Majesty's Government should be accurately informed what degree of official patronage and protection, if any, the United States Government extend to the colony of Liberia; how far, if at all, the United States Government recognize the colony of Liberia as a national establishment; and, consequently, how far, if at all, the United States Government hold themselves responsible towards foreign countries for the acts of the authorities of Liberia.

It is also very desirable, if the United States Government recognize and protect the colony of Liberia, that her Majesty's Government should be authentically informed what are considered to be the territorial limits of the colony; and, also, by what title the amount of territory so claimed has been acquired. For it appears that (during the last year, in particular) the authorities of Liberia have shown a disposition to enlarge very considerably the limits of their territory; assuming, to all appearance quite unjustifiably, the right of monopolizing the trade with the native inhabitants along a considerable line of coast, where the trade had hitherto been free; and thus injuriously interfering with the commercial interests and pursuits of British subjects in that quarter.

It is not for a moment supposed that the United States Government would, either directly or indirectly, sanction such proceedings; but, in case of its becoming necessary to stop the further progress of such proceedings and such pretensions, it is very desirable, in order, as before mentioned, to avert causes of future dispute and contention, that her Majesty's Government should be informed whether the authorities of Liberia are themselves alone responsible on the spot for their public acts; or whether, if they are under the protection and control of the United States Government, it is to that Government that application must be made when the occasions above alluded to may require it.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

HON. ABEL P. UPSHUR, &c., &c.

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*Mr. Upshur to Mr. Fox.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, September 25, 1843.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th of August last, informing me that her Majesty's Government have, for some time past, been desirous of ascertaining authentically the nature and extent of the connexion subsisting between the American colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, and the Government of the United States, and requesting me to give you the desired information.

The colony, or settlement, of Liberia was established by a voluntary association of American citizens, under the title of the American Colonization Society. Its objects were, to introduce christianity and promote civilization in Africa; to relieve the slave-holding States from the incon-

venience of an increase of free blacks among them; to improve the condition and elevate the character of those blacks themselves, and to present to the slave-holder an inducement to emancipate his slaves, by offering to them an asylum in the country of their ancestors, in which they would enjoy political and social equality. It was not, however, established under the authority of our Government, nor has it been recognized as subject to our laws and jurisdiction.

It is believed that the society has confined itself strictly to the professed objects of its association. As an individual enterprise, it has no precedent in the history of the world. The motives which led to it were not those of trade, nor of conquest; the individuals concerned in it promised themselves no personal advantage nor benefit whatever. Their motives were purely philanthropic, and their objects strictly disinterested. In spite of the unexampled difficulties with which they have had to contend, they have by patience and perseverance, succeeded in placing their colony upon a safe and prosperous footing. It is just beginning to exert, in a sensible degree, its beneficent influences upon the destinies of the African race; and promises, if it be duly sustained, to do much for the regeneration of that quarter of the globe. Hence it has received, as it richly deserves, the respect and sympathy of the whole civilized world. To the United States it is an object of peculiar interest. It was established by our people, and has gone on under the countenance and good offices of our Government. It is identified with the success of a great object, which has enlisted the feelings, and called into action the enlarged benevolence, of a large proportion of our people. It is natural, therefore, that we should regard it with greater sympathy and solicitude than would attach to it under other circumstances.

This society was first projected in the year 1816. In 1831 it possessed itself of a territory upon the continent of Africa, by fair purchase of the owners of the soil. For several years it was compelled to defend itself by arms, and unaided, against the native tribes; and succeeded in sustaining itself, only at a melancholy sacrifice of comfort, and a lamentable loss of human lives. No nation has ever complained that it has acquired territory in Africa; but, on the contrary, for twenty-two years it has been allowed, with the full knowledge of *all* nations, to enlarge its borders from time to time, as its safety or its necessities required. It has been regarded as a purely benevolent enterprise, and, with a view to its success, has been tacitly permitted to exercise all the powers of an independent community. It is believed that this license has never been abused, and that the colony has advanced no claims which ought not to be allowed to an infant settlement just struggling into a healthy existence. Its object and motives entitle it to the respect of the stronger powers, and its very weakness gives it irresistible claims to their forbearance. Indeed, it may justly appeal to the kindness and support of all the principal nations of the world, since it has already afforded and still continues to afford, the most important aid in carrying out a favorite measure of their policy.

It is not perceived that any nation can have just reason to complain that this settlement does not confine itself to the limits of its original territory. Its very existence requires that it should extend those limits. Heretofore, this has never been done by arms, so far as I am informed, but always by

fair purchase from the natives. In like manner, their treaties with the native princes, whether of trade or otherwise, ought to be respected. It is quite certain that their influence in civilizing and christianizing Africa, in suppressing the slave-trade, and in ameliorating the condition of African slaves, will be worth very little, if they should be restrained at this time in any one of these particulars. Full justice, it is hoped, may be done to England, without denying to Liberia powers so necessary to the safety, the prosperity, and the utility of that settlement as a philanthropic establishment.

This Government does not, of course, undertake to settle and adjust differences which have arisen between British subjects and the authorities of Liberia. Those authorities are responsible for their own acts; and they certainly would not expect the support or countenance of this Government in any act of injustice towards individuals or nations. But, as they are themselves nearly powerless, they must rely, for the protection of their own rights, on the justice and sympathy of other powers.

Although no apprehension is entertained that the British Government meditates any wrong to this interesting settlement, yet the occasion is deemed a fit one for making known, beyond a simple answer to your inquiries, in what light it is regarded by the Government and people of the United States. It is due to her Majesty's Government that I should inform you that this Government regards it as occupying a peculiar position, and as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly consideration of all christian powers; that this Government will be, at all times, prepared to interpose its good offices to prevent any incroachment by the colony upon any just right of any nation, and that it would be very unwilling to see it despoiled of its territory rightfully acquired, or improperly restrained in the exercise of its necessary rights and powers as an independent settlement.

I pray you to accept the assurance of my distinguishing consideration.

A. P. UPSHUR.

HENRY S. FOX, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

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#### MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

THE missionary aspect of colonization is one which has been dear to many Christians throughout the land. They have not been able to discover any other way of carrying the gospel into that land of heathenish darkness. To all such it has been matter of sorrow that charges should have been brought against the colony that it is unfavorable to missionary operations. They have been unable to believe that such was the fact. However, when one of the missions was removed from Cape Palmas to the Gaboon river, many of them were almost constrained to believe that there was something of truth in the charge. We are glad to see that of late this subject has been attracting considerable attention, and is now in a fair way to assume its proper position before the public. And we mistake greatly if the result will not be to elevate the colony, and the benefits of colonization in the minds of reflecting and intelligent men.

We desire to call the special attention of our readers to the following forcible remarks which we find in the last number of the *Christian Intelligencer*, published in New York City. Such unasked testimony carries with it great weight.

From the *Christian Intelligencer*.

#### A GRAVE OBJECTION TO THE SCHEME OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION, ANSWERED.

It is striking to observe with what avidity a portion of the community seize on any surmise or report discreditable to the character of the colonists of Liberia, and what an easy credence they give to that, which for aught they know, is "false witness against their neighbor." Great advantage has been taken of the removal of the missionaries of the American Board from Cape Palmas, as though this fact in itself were proof positive that the colonies were prejudicial to missions. It has even been confidently asserted that *the cause* of the removal of the missionaries was the corrupting and baleful influence exerted on the natives by the example of irreligious colonists.

Were this a true account of the matter, the friends of missions and the Christian community generally might hesitate to patronize the scheme of African Colonization. To weaken their confidence in the great evangelical aspect of this scheme, and to cause them to withdraw their support from it, is doubtless the design, as it is the direct tendency, of this representation, or rather misrepresentation of the case. But before our Christian friends, (whose *prayers* and *patronage* in the Colonization cause we earnestly desire,) give credit to this report, and become prejudiced by it against the cause, we entreat them to peruse and ponder the following remarks.

I. In locating the mission at Cape Palmas, it was not the original intention to make the place the principal sphere of its labors, but only *a station of ingress*, by which to penetrate into some part of the Central Africa. If a more ample and inviting field offered, the removal of the mission to such a field was in perfect accordance with the original purpose of establishing it in Africa.

II. The labors of the mission by the letter and spirit of its charter, must be confined to the natives as "heathen," and could not embrace the colonists, who were nominally Christian. The colonists very wisely pursued a policy adapted to blend and identify the interests of the natives with their own. The mission, on the other hand, by bestowing its labors and exerting its influence on the natives only, and seeking their benefit *exclusively*, very naturally tended to create what would seem to be a rival interest, or at least, an interest somewhat *native* in its kind, and distinct from the colonial. "This," says a competent witness, "was the true root of the difficulty." The mission and the colony constituting in fact two distinct communities, and occupying a district of small extent, could not, in the present imperfection of human nature, be expected to work together without collision.

III In addition to the difficulties just noticed, in the meanwhile, two other missions were established in the same place. Could *three* missions,

in such circumstances, be expected to labor permanently in so close contiguity without serious embarrassment, without inevitable collision? Could the missionaries of the American Board reasonably hope to be as useful there, and to effect as much for the wretched Africans as they could at some other station? Had their removal turned on this single point, and the rational prospect of greater usefulness been the only inducement, it would have amply justified the step. They found access to a place at the Gaboon river, a thousand miles nearer the point which the mission was originally intended to reach; and on examination, it presented a field so favorable and full of promise that the Board resolved to transfer the establishment to that position. Does this prove that Christian missions, prosecuted on a plan adapted to the actual condition of the colonists and the peculiarities of the country, cannot be sustained and successful there? The *increase* of missions at Cape Palmas proves the contrary. Are not the considerations now presented sufficient to satisfy any candid mind that the removal of the missionaries of the American Board from Cape Palmas is *not* attributable to the corrupting example of irreligious colonists on the natives, as *the exclusive cause* of that event? What was the character of the natives before they felt the influence of the colonies planted on their shores? Those who speak of them as being *corrupted* by contact with the colonists, betray great ignorance of the *real* character of the natives, and make the unfounded assumption, that they are comparatively free from the grosser vices of paganism. A good authority has given the following description of them in their original state:

“Blind adherents of the most degrading idolatry, polygamists, kidnapers, and some of them cannibals, from time immemorial; and having been for nearly three centuries under the exclusive tuition of European slave traders and pirates, from whom they had thoroughly learned all the vices of civilization, which savages are capable of learning.”

How preposterous to charge colored emigrants *from the United States* with setting an example *injurious* and *corrupting* to the native African, whose character the above paragraph does not exaggerate! Will those who bring this charge, and use it to throw odium on the scheme of colonization, as prejudicial to missions, tell us whether there ever was a *successful* attempt to establish and sustain a mission amongst the natives on the Western coast of Africa till *since* the existence of the colonies there? We can answer, or make impartial history answer, that every attempt to do so utterly failed. The first foot-hold gained for Christian missions on that coast, was on *colonial* soil, and was retained by *colonial* protection. And just in proportion as the colonies acquire territory, and extend over it the rule of stable and salutary laws, and break up and banish the slave trade, will missions become permanent and flourishing there, and Christianity find appliances by which to spread its light and benign influences over Africa.

CRUCIBLE.

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#### NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The 12th Anniversary was held in the Baptist (Rev. Dr. Cone's) church in Broome St. on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. The attendance was larger than at any previous colonization meeting for several years past in this city, and this too notwithstanding there were several attractive anniversaries in progress at the same time in other parts of the city.

The President, ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., was in the chair, and the exercises were introduced by singing and reading the Scriptures by the Rev. Dr. Cone, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Yale, of Kingsboro', N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Carroll, Cor. Sec. read the annual report, a very able and interesting paper, which we trust will be widely disseminated. It gave a gratifying view of the present position and prospects of the cause, although this branch has not done much during the year, the office of Secretary and General Agent having been vacant the most of the time. No institution of the day has encountered a more bitter and unjustifiable opposition than the Colonization Society, but it has sustained all its persecutions and now has a stronger hold upon the affections and judgment of the public than ever. The report referred to the hallowed origin of this Society in the mind of the sainted Finley, and the nurturing care of Samuel J. Mills, and many of the purest men of our times. The claims of this cause upon the humanity, the benevolence and the sense of justice in the community were ably urged. The testimony of Webster, Upshur, Fox, Aberdeen and other distinguished statesmen was read for the purpose of showing that the Colonization Society so far from being an "obsolete idea," is now strong in the confidence of wise and able men.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN, of Washington, D. C., said that if this cause would not bear the test of the most scrutinizing investigation, if the darkest side of the picture could not be turned fully upon the public eye and its worst features exposed to view, it was unworthy of support. But he knew that it would bear the severest scrutiny, and be esteemed the more as its true character and ends were understood. He wondered that the Society lives at all, so fierce has been the warfare waged against it, and so many and great the difficulties with which it has had to contend. Look at the colony in Africa. What were its materials; not educated, intelligent men; not even the men whom the Society would select from the colored people of this country, but those *who were given to be sent abroad*, often men utterly disqualified, morally and physically, for the work; these were the men who were taken and planted on the coast of Africa, where the white man cannot live, and where medical aid could not be secured against the ravages of disease which the climate and the reckless imprudence of the ignorant emigrants induced. The Society too, has depended on the *leavings* of every benevolent institution, picking up *crumbs* for its support, and struggling with embarrassments and prejudices almost insurmountable. It never could have lived to this hour, but for the fostering care of that God who inspired holy men with the thought of founding and sustaining it. And he challenged the world to produce an example of success in the whole history of colonization, to compare for a moment with the colony of Liberia. In 23 years there have been sent out 4,454 colonists, men, women and children; and notwithstanding all the infelicities attending a settlement upon that coast and all the exposures of disease, accident, war, &c., there have been but 3,198 deaths, nearly one half. Now compare this with the colony at Plymouth where one half died in four months, and at the end of ten years only 200 remained alive. At Jamestown 90 died in six months. And so of all the colonies in this country or any other; let the comparison be made, and we will abide the result.

At Liberia the present population is 2,500, including children born there. Of these 600 had been born in the colony and forty-six native children had been adopted; 563 of the pupils in the schools were of American parents, and 370 were born of American parents; 192 were born of captured Africans. There had been received at Washington the census of the colony, which was a document that would bear comparison with anything of the kind produced in this country. Among its contents was a roll of the inhabitants, classified, stating when they arrived, where from, if slaves, and from what estate, where they were located in the colony, with many other interesting facts. It also contained an agricultural report, a valuation of the property in the colony, and put at a very low estimate. The value of their farming stock was estimated by themselves at \$21,175. They had nine ships sailing out of the port one of which was of foreign build. The imports for two years was \$157,289, and the exports amounted to \$123,394. Their criminal statistics were as follows: Convicted of murder 7; kidnaping 11; burglary 17; grand larceny 184; petit larceny 107; other offences 47.

In looking at the amount of crime, it must be borne in mind that while the Colonists only numbered some 23 or 2400, the natives subject to the Colony, were 14 or 15,000, and were included in this account of crime.

And what a result is here? Let the enemies of the cause look it in the face. Figures cannot lie, and here are the facts on which we rest the defence of this institution.

Rev. Mr. WINANS, of Mississippi, said he came from the far South, not as a speaker, but as a *witness*, to bear testimony to the North, that this Society so far from having a tendency to rivet the chains of slavery, was the very agency that was finding its way to the hearts and consciences of slave-holders, and preparing the way for the safe and certain emancipation of the slaves. He had been connected with slavery for 20 years, and while intimately conversant with the subject, he had seen no means by which the country could be delivered from this connection. The desire had long glowed in his bosom that something might be done, but he had no hope, except as he relied on that Providence that can make the wrath of man, and the most refractory means to work out his purposes of mercy. In 1824 he saw this Society rising in the distance, and his heart leaped for joy, as its wisdom and philanthropy and efficiency appeared. Here was a plan that would infallibly result in wiping from the entire soil of America every speck of the pollution of slavery. So the South thought 20 years ago, and the halls of their Legislatures echoed with the noble efforts of their sons to urge on a scheme that promised such great results. And out of these halls and among the masses of the community the opinion prevailed that at last a door was open for the removal of slavery. And why are we now so far from the result so fervently desired? I need not tell you. Some men at the North with more zeal or less foresight than the friends of this cause, opposed the system; raised the cry of immediate emancipation, and with the spirit of wild denunciation, roused the hostility of the South, and the natural consequence was to check the progress then making toward emancipation, to silence all legislative action, and to close every door that had been opened for the escape of the slave—no, there was one way that of stealing the slave, which was still pursued by these men, but which he presumed was not a favorite mode with those whom he was addressing. But now there is a reviving tendency under the genial influences of this Colonization principle, and planters are enquiring in reference to it, and one here and another there is preparing his slaves for freedom, and thousands of Southern men who would glory in any plan that would secure the entire removal of slavery, are now looking to this Society with bright hopes. The door that had been shut by the misjudged efforts of the Abolitionists is again opened; and the South is begining to understand that *Abolitionists* are not the North or the East, but a little fraction, a few fanatics who dare not look the truth in the face, and who are enemies of every scheme that has wisdom and prudence to recommend it. The Colonization system meets the case, and receives the approbation of the wise and good.

Rev. Dr. PARKER, of Philadelphia, said he did not know that Mr. Winans, was in the city till he rose to speak, but he had known him at the South, and if those present had heard him preaching to the colored people as Dr. P. had, they would have enjoyed, even more, the testimony which he had now borne.

In the few remarks he should make, he would state some of the prominent *objections* to the Colonization Society, but he could not stay to answer them. 1. It is to be feared that this Society will cause the colored man to be respected. If by one scoop we could set them all free, they would doubtless remain servants; but this Society elevates them and secures for them the respect of the community. Some time ago a man named Dick Jones went from Kentucky to Liberia, and returning to his native town the people had a public meeting to enquire of him about the colony. They began by calling him by the old familiar title of *Dick*, but as he proceeded with his answers, they, without observing the change, called him *Richard*, presently as their respect for him increased, they said "*Jones*" when they asked him a question, and soon it got to be MR. JONES; and this too under the silent influence of the esteem in which they held a man of his intelligence and worth. Thus the Colonization principle is liable to serve all whom it takes under its care, and those who want to keep the blacks down, ought to oppose it.

2. It is apprehended this elevating the blacks will detract from our own popularity. *Now* we have no fears from competition with them. A lawyer in this city has no fears of a more popular colored man carrying away his friends and supporters. But if this Society goes on in its work, we shall have as much to fear from the blacks as from the rivals of our own color. When I was a pastor in New Orleans, I thought I had a strong hold on my people, and when Mr. Maffit came along with a voice as soft as a music box, I did not miss any of my hearers from their accustomed seats. But a man

named Wilson came there, a colored man from Africa, and was to preach one Sunday evening; I went to my church expecting to find it crowded, but there was a miserable account of empty pews. I asked the sexton where the people were, and he said "he guessed they over at Wilson's meeting, he saw the elders going." We should never have heard of Wilson but for the Colonization Society, and if this scheme goes on, we shall have plenty of such rivalry and we must submit to it.

3. The Society is raising up statesmen and legislators of whom we may yet be afraid. There is Gov. Roberts, a *man*, every inch a man, and the colony made him. We have heard to-night of the census document sent on from Liberia, and we are told, an officer of Government at Washington said that he could not have done better himself. Probably he could not have done it as well. Now the Colonization Society must bear the odium of raising up a rival government in Africa. And if it continues to prosper, we know not to what greatness it may yet attain. I remember seeing a calculation by which the "Liberty party" made sure that they should elect the next president; they increased 100 per cent. in a year; that is, they had 75 votes in one city, and the next year they had 150, and at this rate of increase they should soon have all the votes. But if the colony did not grow as fast as this, there is no doubt that great men will there rise up, and go forth to carry the lamp of life into benighted Africa, and that continent will yet be redeemed through the instrumentality of her own sons.

4. Another objection to this Society is that it is overturning the slave system so silently that no one can have any glory in its overthrow. Some people want to "surround" the slave-holders and put them down and set the slaves free and have a triumph. But this cause works quietly. A slave-holder once said to me, we are not afraid of the abolitionists; they come in arms and the whole south is arrayed against them. But your colonization men insinuate your notions into our people and one planter after another liberates his slaves, and every body around grows uneasy, and it must be stopped. We can't stand it." So it is; the influence of this principle is from heart to heart; the conscience is awakened; the work is advancing; it will be done, and there will be no triumph.

5. It is said the Society never can remove all the blacks. Well, what if it can't. It has done something already, and who can say what may be done in the next 50 years. It would be quick work if it were all done in that time. And we are not going on in this slow way forever. In less than that time every rag of sail may be driven from the ocean, and in the place of sails, we may see the engine, like a giant, chained and urged by torturing fire, thundering over the ocean to bear the sons and daughters of Africa to a happy home.

Rev. Mr. SLICER, of Baltimore, said that a few years ago the Legislature of Virginia was on the very point of taking measures to make that a free state; the subject was discussed with open doors, the most learned statesmen boldly advocated the scheme, and the thing was in a fair way of being successful. The *abolition* movement at the north blasted the scheme in the very bud; and so far did the popular sentiment rise against it that a book containing the substance of the speeches made in the Legislature, was burnt, (a whole pile of them,) in the streets of Richmond.

But this scheme of colonization is a very *innocent* one certainly, and what right any man has to oppose it, I can't for the life of me see. If a man wants to go to Africa, is there any more harm in helping him to the means of going there than if he wants to go London? If Mr. Seys or the Secretary of this Society chooses to go to Africa with 50 colored men, and to give each of them a nice little farm there where they may be rich and happy, is it not just as proper as for Mr. Garrison to go to London with 50 colored men to a "World's Convention," to break the shackles of all the earth? A *freeman* has a right to go where he pleases, and he who puts a straw in his way interferes with his rights.

Mr. S. pursued this thought with great felicity, and demonstrated most effectually and happily, the wantonness and cruelty of those who undertake to prevent the colored people from enjoying the blessings which this Society is ready to bestow, and in conclusion he looked forward with confidence to the time as not distant when we should see all along the coast of Africa bright and glorious lights, should hear the voice of her people going up in thanksgiving to God, and prayer for blessings on the men who have prepared the way for her moral and political regeneration.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT closed the meeting with prayer and the benediction.

## FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

AUGUST 31, 1843.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—The spirit of improvement is evidently awakening in the Colony. Irresolution and idleness have had their day. Taught in the school of hunger and destitution, the colonists are rising to life, and intently surveying the field around them. The fields white already to harvest, smile around and invite the hand of industry and intelligence. Among the many sources that open for private and national wealth, our peculiar *circumstances* render it a business of no little difficulty to make a prudent choice and a wise beginning. While these sources are admitted to be as numerous here as in any other country under the sun, it will be admitted also, that our *circumstances* are different from those of any other people.

We have already chanted the mournful ditty of “different circumstances” and “differently situated,” sufficiently long—until indeed, we have lulled ourselves to sleep in an almost irrecoverable poverty. A stern necessity has at length, swept away this inglorious refuge of lies. That our circumstances are in some particulars different from those of others is admitted—but that they are different in any very important practical degree, is denied, excepting so far as that difference is made by ourselves.

If we are awaking to industry, let us also awake to reflection and calculation. Let us ask—seriously ask ourselves—wherein does this alleged paralyzing “difference” consist. In what do we differ from others? A moment’s reflection will furnish the answer. It is true, we have no strong arm of a rich government to succour us—to maintain in idleness an army of sycophantic officials—to protect us in depredations on the rich lands, and hard earning of our semi-barbarous neighbors. But there were men, before there was a strong arm of government, and these men lived, and ate and enjoyed—and lived and ate and enjoyed by the sweat of their brow—by continual applications to our common mother earth. It was not the desire of assistance to draw treasures from the bowels of the earth, but the want of protection in the enjoyment of treasures already drawn that first suggested the idea of Government.

Admit it that we are abandoned—that we stand alone—that as far as it is possible we are thrown back on the ground occupied by the primeval sons of nature. What is here for endless discouragement. Had they more faculties than we possess? They acted under the guidance of instinct and the prompting of desire, and from wild and solitary wanderers changing their habitations with the change of the seasons, they became permanent and wealthy and polished communities.

Have we not unspeakable advantages over them? Is there no influence in example? In the lessons which the civilized nations of the earth every day—every where and in their every action present us? Refer a colonist to any branch of domestic industry, such for instance, as the cultivation of coffee, or the sugar-cane, or the manufacture of soap—and the ready answer—with the spontaneity of instinct is—Have’nt means to carry on that business! This said, he turns away with perfect composure, and satisfaction at having done his duty:—in expressing his inadequacy in means to do that, on the proper means of doing which he had never given himself

a thought!! Here our "different circumstances," (which in every instance should be written and spoken *character*) come into play and dig the grave of enterprise.

As individual effort is described within narrow limits, so individual means do not ordinarily reach very far. Hence the commercial, agricultural, mechanical and literary associations which are every where found among the wise and experienced Europeans, and their transatlantic descendants. Of a single ship how many owners? and what a number is sometimes found concerned in a little cargo! We read of a certain farm—of a steamboat—a canal—a railway or a manufactory. There the man of millions has his share, and the man of twenty dollars his! The one or two agents only are seen, but the thousand others are felt. Let the yeomanry and middle class of any country abstract their share of means from the various branches of industry, and all the capital of all the capitalists would be found inadequate to the supply.

This combination of means—this oneness of purpose and concentration of united energies, the dictate of experience, indicate a high degree of confidence and fidelity. Confidence and fidelity are correlatives, and if not inseparably united cannot long exist apart. Fidelity begets confidence, increases and sustains it. Confidence draws man to man—prompts their counsel and imparts energy to their hand; destroy confidence by repeated recklessness of engagements and obligations, at once the right arm of enterprise is withered.

Whatever may be the cause of distrust and suspicion—whether originating in mean ignorance and selfishness, or resulting from repeated disappointment, the consequences will be the same—an isolated, and therefore enervated action of the hand of industry in all the various branches of its effort. That distrust has prevailed amongst us to a fearful extent, none can deny, but we leave others to determine in which of the above sources it has origin.

Here then are the "different circumstances." While others unite their capital—combine their energies, mingle their counsel and concentrate all with a single heart upon a single object, we are filled with dark suspicion, each of the other, separate as widely as possible apart, and determine to assay only that, to which, we have infallible assurance beforehand, our individual feebleness is adequate. This is the curse under which the colony has been withering. Our misfortune has not sprung up from the earth, no more than it came down from the sky—it was born in our suspicious and jealous hearts and nursed in our ignorant heads. But for this, and instead of the little moscheto marine that now steals its fortnight voyage along the shore and returns with its few barrels of oil, gallant and lofty ships burdened with coffee, and sugar, and cotton, the work of our hands would already be crowding into the ports of Europe and America.

It is to be hoped that the evil has at length become apparent to all; and as there are indications of a rising to honorable exertion, let us also awake to reflection, and select wisely not only the most profitable field, but also the most advantageous mode of operation.

Hereafter (if none more capable will) we may attempt to point out specifically, how our alleged poverty may be made to produce all the effects of capital and our feebleness to perform feats of wonder.

Once and forever, let us abandon the theory of "difference of circumstances!" Let our motto be "union is strength." Let us abandon our jealousy and suspicions. Let us come together and consult, and let our consultations be the echo of ingenuous and candid hearts. And while we will be always alive to the hand of sympathy or patronage, let us never again cast an inglorious look abroad; but with a humble and confident heart uplifted to heaven, let us direct an unwearied hand and undiverted eye to the fertile lands and smiling forest, that every where invite us. Let us combine our energies, and then let each one put forth all the energy that he would if confident that upon him alone success depended.

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AT LENGTH.—The new Court House has at length approximated so near to the point of completion as to be conveniently occupied.

The court of common pleas and quarter sessions held its recent term there. Directly after assembling of the court, the structure was dedicated and the divine blessing invoked by the Rev. James Eden, of the Presbyterian Church. It is, for Liberia, a respectable structure—conveniently arranged and contrived in the interior, for the purpose for which it was intended, and reflects great credit upon the Governor, by whose exertions and directions it is built. The walls are of stone—coarse granite. The lower floor where the court is held is paved with brick—four respectable columns support the second floor. The second story is now being partitioned into jury rooms, and other apartments for public purposes. May it ever prove the home of Justice, and the refuge of Innocence.

Just in the rear a commodious stone jail is being erected, and we trust it will soon be ready for use; for notwithstanding we are as honest as our neighbors, such an article is very much needed to our list of public applicances. Let the rogues look out.

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We have read with much pleasure the report presented by Mr. Kennedy, of the committee on commerce, to the House of Representatives. It is an able document, and embraces many important topics, deserving the attention of the United States, or of any other government.

However busy the affairs of the different nations of Europe may keep their respective rulers, and however extensive their foreign possessions may be, recent events on this coast and late developments in the islands of the Pacific too plainly declare they are still avaricious of territory.

The commerce of Africa is increasing, and her vast resources rapidly opening. Superabundance of capital in the commercial world will assuredly seek employment in this new and unexplored field. The effect will be to develop and bring to light the hidden treasures of this vast peninsula. Once manifest and there will be a general rush upon all the most permanent and advantageous posts. Nothing in the past affords grounds for hope that our appeal will be heard, or our rights respected amid the din and war for commercial ascendancy, which will then take place. It behooves us now while the primitive forests sleep undisturbed upon the soil, and the hidden treasures lie concealed in the earth—while there is nothing apparent in our position, nor in our possession to provoke jealousy, nor excite cupidity—while whatever may be granted, would seem simply a response

to the beseechings of helplessness, to obtain a recognition of a right to undisturbed possession of, and sovereign, and independent jurisdiction over, whatever territory we may by fair and honorable treaty obtain from the natives.

Two methods for accomplishing this end present themselves. We shall not undertake to say now which is entitled to the earliest adoption. The first is, by direct application to christian powers—the second by such an alliance with some friendly power that would secure us its influence and support. At the last mentioned of these, it is but justice to ourselves to say, we have more than once hinted in the Herald, and explicitly stated it in a letter not long since, to an eminent and tried friend of African Colonization in America. It is with heartfelt pleasure, therefore we find the measure recommended in the report. It may not be immediately acted upon, but the mere agitation of the question, its simple presence before the public mind, heralds a movement of immense and abiding moment to our colonists.

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STOCKINGS.—The stocking mania is raging at present. In almost every house, and at every point one is met by the nimble finger and dodging needle worrying, and winding hapless thread into all sorts stockings, black, blue, gray, white and grizzled. This is decidedly an improvement—decidedly more profitable than the idle, but polite gossip in which ladies every where (Liberia excepted) are fond of indulging. What is still more remarkable, we were the other day presented by a lady with a pair of socks, the product of her own hands. Surely they are the gentlest hands—the fairest hands, and, like the gift, the softest hands in all Liberia!

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PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern :

WHEREAS the Legislative Council of Liberia, at its last Session, made provision for the compilation of all the laws of the Commonwealth in one volume : And Whereas the same have been faithfully compiled and published, and may be obtained at the office of the Colonial Secretary :

Therefore be it known by all, and it is hereby proclaimed, that from and after this date, said compilation is the law of this Commonwealth : and all legal proceedings must be had in conformity with the rules there laid down.

All officers, civil and military, and all good citizens are required and expected to demean themselves accordingly.

Done at Monrovia this 22d, day of August, A. D. 1843.

J. J. ROBERTS.

BY THE GOVERNOR :

JOHN N. LEWIS,

*Colonial Secretary.*

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SEPTEMBER 30, 1843.

HEATHEN CUSTOMS.—There is a striking similarity in the domestic and social customs and habits of all uncivilized nations. This is especially the case in the condition of women. Wherever a people is little advanced in civilization, the lot of the female is hard. In Africa they are regarded

as servants—instruments of pleasure and profit. Not only are they subjected to domestic drudgery—but at regular seasons compelled to severe tasks of the field, exposed to the full blaze of the sun while their ungallant lords are enjoying the threefold luxury of the shade, a hammock and a pipe. Their tasks however are not always unpleasant to themselves nor without interest to those who witness them.

When the fountain, as is often the case, is situated at a distance from the hamlet, the business of conveying water is made an occasion of gossip and recreation. The usual time of watering is in the cool of the morning or afternoon. They usually go in companies—threading their narrow and tortuous paths in Indian file—enlivening the solitariness of the way by sprightly conversation or inspiring song. Occasionally they form their party about noon and start for the brook. They first fill their vessels and deposit them near by. Afterwards they descend a small distance below the place where the water is taken, and bury their bodies in the refreshing stream. They carry the water in vessels on their head, poised with an accuracy, that leaves their arms and hands at perfect liberty—while a green branch immersed in the water prevents it from splashing.

Women are sometimes made instruments of the most disgusting and revolting avarice. An unprincipled husband will prompt an illicit intercourse between his wife and some man upon whose purse he designs. When the affair is ripe for explosion, a pretended suspicion will demand a trial by ordeal, when the woman pretending fear will *break the palaver*, and thus subject the ensnared wretch to a heavy fine if not to perpetual slavery. Of course the guilty husband to save appearances must vent his indignation against his incontinent partner. She will probably be condemned to a shaved-head and rustication for a month in some half town, whence she will return pleased at having contributed to the wishes of her lord.

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TENDER MERCIES OF HEATHENISM.—A friend recently from the Gallenas related to us the following fact which not long ago occurred there, following out the acknowledged truth that great men can't die, but by foul or rash means. Directly after the demise of King Shaka whose death we noticed at the time, a secret inquisition was set on foot to ferret out the *witch-man*. For a long time the search was fruitless; at length a gregree man by continued incantations, and daring diabolic communications succeeded, and the hapless regicide was brought to light. Confronted with his accuser, he protested he was innocent—the *doctor* protested he was guilty, and the all-discovering ordeal was resorted to, to decide the question. Of course the man was condemned to die, and as King Shaka was *big king too much*—the severity of the punishment was proportioned to the dignity of the deceased. Sentence was pronounced and thus executed—the man was taken to the mouth of the river, his tongue cut out, and he thrown alive to the sharks that infest the place.

This ordeal is a most powerful engine of state policy in Africa. It is the right arm of an African monarch. He has only to keep on terms with the doctors or gregree men who are the constituted inquisitors, and nothing is easier than to rid himself at any time of a dangerous or aspiring subject. Whether the ordeal be the sassy water, the boiling oil, or the heated iron, they are never at a loss for means to produce any result they wish. If it

be the first process, they weaken or strengthen the decoction, and increase or lessen the quantity so as to render it innocent or fatal just as interest or inclination may lead. If the second or third, they can by previous application of some preparation to the part to be operated upon, enable it for a short time to resist the effect of heat; and then by hurrying the ordeal, the accused escapes unscathed. If they conclude to murder the victim they reverse the operation and guilt is as clear as noonday. Thus this constitution puts the life of the whole community in the hands of this tribe, and renders it a formidable fraternity of conjurors.

OCTOBER 31, 1843.

REINFORCEMENT OF GREENVILLE.—In July last the *Renown* of Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk Va. with a company of 75 emigrants from Mississippi. She arrived 8th August at St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands, having a freight of stores for the African Squadron, to be landed there. She remained discharging till the 23d same month—on the morning of which day a strong gale of wind came with a heavy sea;—she dragged her anchors and in a few minutes was a total wreck upon the rocks in the harbour at Porto Praya.

When she struck, she swung round in such a way as to favour the debarkation of the passengers, so that every soul on board got safely to the shore, saving however only a few small articles that were in the cabin and between decks.

We can but hope the colonists will learn from this occurrence not to suffer themselves ever to feel the want of foreign produce—with a soil fertile as genial sun and timely rains ever made the garden of Eden—with productions as various as those found in any country—with cattle—and staple products capable of being cultivated to command the gold and silver of every country, it is a sin to feel a moment's distress at the loss of a few barrels of foreign provisions. Let not the abolitionists, our sworn enemies, think from this that the loss of the *Renown* has created a *famine*; by no means, for in addition to supporting ourselves and the company of newly arrived emigrants, we have had occasion to supply the vessels of the American Squadron when in port, with vegetables, fruits and fresh provisions.

The American Colonization Society, and the passengers of the wrecked vessel cannot be too much indebted to Mr. Gardner the American Consul at St. Jago, for his efforts to make the emigrants comfortable while there, and for using his influence and means to forward them to this place as speedily as possible after the wreck. He chartered an American whaler the *Barque Jane*, Captain Manchester, which had a passage of only about 12 days to this place.

About the middle of this month the Governor of the Colony chartered an English trader from Bristol—and the entire company with the Rev. Thomas Wilson missionary of the Presbyterian Board, and their physician sailed for Greenville or Sinoe, on the 21st. We have thus far to report the most favorable state of health among the emigrants and in the colony generally—quite a number were landed here sick, in consequence of the exposure at the time of the wreck—of these two only have died—nearly all have had an attack of the fever, and recovered. *For the encouragement of those wishing to emigrate to this country; we may say that the African coast fever is fast losing its terror.*

The Supreme Court has just been held and some cases of interest came before His Excellency J. J. Roberts, Ex-officio Judge of the Court.

One was a suit for trover and conversion brought up by appeal. The original judgment was against defendant for \$1000 damages and costs, for having found and converted a sum of plaintiff's money which had been hidden by plaintiff's wife,—the finder refused to give any account of the true sum found, claiming that it was his by virtue of a purchase of the house and premises, in which he had found it. The judge in a very able argument reviewed the documents and proceedings and reversing the judgment below gave for the plaintiff \$650 damages and \$100 costs.

The other was a case for slander in which the little proof that was adduced, went to show that three persons had been slandered. Verdict twenty dollars.

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### INTELLIGENCE.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—From a conversation we have had with Lieut. G. W. Chapman, the officer sent home from the coast of Africa in charge of the brig *Uncas*, we gather that the traffickers in slaves are prosecuting their iniquitous calling with renewed vigor, the present season. A small brig, the *Volador*, has successfully run the gauntlet of American and British cruisers, with 300 negroes on board, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance had been exerted to cut her off. The Baltimore built ship *Crawford*, a fast vessel which formerly sailed out of this port, is now on the coast, and is thought to be waiting an opportunity to carry off a cargo of slaves, of which she could stow at least one thousand. She is six hundred tons burthen, mounts six 18 pounders with numerous swivels, and has a crew of some 80 or 90 men. Although she has been sold to the Spaniards, it is suspected that she still has American papers. The boats from the British cruiser *Ferrett*, lying off the *Gallinas*, endeavored to capture the *Crawford* a short time since, but were driven off by a heavy discharge of musketry and small shot. After this the *Crawford* put to sea. Lieut. Chapman is of the opinion that a small steamer or two would be of more service in preventing the slave trade, than a dozen sailing vessels.—*New Orleans Picayune*, May 4.

**FROM AFRICA.**—By a letter received from on board the U. S. ship *Macedonian* dated at Porto Praya, March 5th, we have a few items of news later than that already received.

The colony of *Monrovia* is represented to be in a flourishing condition, and if properly sustained by the United States, it is believed that the ends proposed by its founders will be more than realized.

The most influential residents, with the missionaries of all denominations, think that the course pursued towards the natives, with respect to the murdering of the crew of the *Mary Carver*, will have a decided beneficial effect, in protecting the lives and property of those trading on the coast, as they are now convinced that outrages committed by them will be, (if slowly) severely redressed. Every thing was then quiet, and the health of the settlements good.

The King of the natives died on board the *Macedonian*, the day after the battle.

The *Macedonian* was to sail in a few days for the windward to recruit—all well.

The *Saratoga* had returned from the windward, and sailed for the coast to relieve the *Decatur*.

The American brig *Condor*, Capt. Yarrington, from Boston, was to sail in a few days for the *Gambia*, on a trading voyage.—*Baltimore Sun*.

**THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.**—It will be remembered that information was brought by the barque *Latrobe* at Baltimore, that the brig *Francis Lord* of this port, was fired into by H. B. M. ship *Alert*, off the coast of Africa, on the night of Jan. 24th. The account was discredited by the owners of the *Francis Lord*, who had received letters dated on board subsequently, on the 25th, 27th, and 29th of January in

which no mention was made of the affair. The report brought by the *Latrobe*, is however, confirmed by Capt. Wiseman, of the brig *James Hay*, arrived yesterday, who reports that the *Francis Lord* was actually fired into, the ball passing through her mainsail, and that no cause could be assigned for the outrage.

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**CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.**—Captain Lovell, of the brig *Wasp*, arrived at New York in fifty days from Sierra Leone, informs that the British brig of war *Rapid* captured a Brazillian slaver about three weeks before he sailed. The slaver had two hundred and fifty slaves on board, all of whom were liberated, and the vessel seized as a prize.

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We stop the press to announce the arrival at New York of Gen. J. J. ROBERTS, and family. Gov. ROBERTS reached N. Y. on the 19th in the *Atlanta*. He will probably visit New England first; then spend some time in New York, and Pennsylvania, before he visits his friends in Virginia.

The *Atalanta* had a passage of thirty-five days from Monrovia.

At the time she sailed the Colony was in a most flourishing condition, and enjoying excellent health. Business was good, and provisions plenty.

An American brig from Havana, in the river Galenas, having a cargo of slave goods, and suspected of being connected in the slave trade, was detained by the British, and prevented from landing her cargo. The British steamer *Henlopen* came around to Monrovia and towed the U. S. ship *Decatur* up the river, to investigate the affair.

The British brig of war *Perrett* made a second attack upon the slave ship *Crawford*, after the ship had her cargo of 1000 slaves on board, and was beaten off by the ship. There was some severe fighting on both sides.

Buisness is very good all along the coast. The slave factory, owned by Martenas, a Spaniard, at Galenas, is carrying on as extensive a business as ever.

The following persons came passengers in the *Atalanta*, besides Gov. ROBERTS' family, Rev. F. Burns, H. V. Garretson, Dr. J. L. Day, Dr. J. W. Johnson, Miss C. Van Tyne, Miss Ann Savage.

We expect full advices from the Colony by the Mails, and shall have the pleasure of laying them before our readers in our next number.

We hope that this visit of our excellent and public spirited friend, Gen. ROBERTS, will be productive of increased interest in the Colonization of Africa; and that many abundant sheaves of the wealth of our land shall be "poured into our bosom;" for now is Africa's "Seed time," and if we be not weary, and faint not from the work, we have every assurance of a reaping time of no ordinary richness, and plenty. Let us "give of our goods, and never turn away our face from any poor man, and then the face of the Lord shall not be turned away from us."

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The Secretary of the Society being necessarily absent, attending to important business in Boston, the acknowledgment of the receipts for the past month is deferred till the next number.

In the mean time it may be well for our friends to remember that a vessel will sail from Norfolk on the 10th inst., and furnish a fine opportunity for us to send out an order for the purchase of some important points on the coast; for which purpose we earnestly solicit donations.







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